	A B C	D E	F	G H I I J K I	L
1	AIBIC			for Data Sets with Non-Detects	<u> </u>
2	User Selected Options				
3	Date/Time of Computation	8/2/2013 11:24:43 AM			
4	From File	WorkSheet.xls			
5	Full Precision	OFF			
6	Confidence Coefficient	95%			
7	Coverage	95%			
8	rent or Future K Observations	1			
9					
10	DDx				
11					
12	General Statistics				
13	Total Number of Observations		44	Number of Distinct Observations	44
14	Number of Detects		42	Number of Non-Detects	2
15	Number of Distinct Detects		42	Number of Distinct Non-Detects	2
16	Minimum Detect		0.461	Minimum Non-Detect	0.94
17	Maximum Detect		3.41	Maximum Non-Detect	0.98
18	Variance Detected		0.557	Percent Non-Detects	4.545
19	Mean Detected		1.965	SD Detected	0.746
20	Mean of Detected Logged Data		0.585	SD of Detected Logged Data	0.462
21					
22	Critical Values for Background Threshold Values (BTVs)				
23	Tolerance Factor K (For UTL) 2			d2max (for USL)	2.906
24	N. JOSET I. D. J. O. J.				
25	Normal GOF Test on Detects Only Shapiro Wilk Test Statistic 0.914 Shapiro Wilk GOF Test				
26	Shapiro Wilk Test Statistic 5% Shapiro Wilk Critical Value		0.914	Shapiro Wilk GOF Test Data Not Normal at 5% Significance Level	
27	Lilliefors Test Statistic		0.942	Lilliefors GOF Test	
28	5% Lilliefors Critical Value		0.0303	Detected Data appear Normal at 5% Significance	l evel
29	Detected Data appear Approximate Normal at 5% Significance Level				
30	Socotos Saa apposi / aproximato Hormal at 0/0 diginilosinos 20101				
32	Kaplan Meier (KM) Background Statistics Assuming Normal Distribution				
33		Mean	1.909	SD	0.766
34	95%	6 UTL95% Coverage	3.51	95% KM UPL (t)	3.21
35	95%	KM Chebyshev UPL	5.284	90% KM Percentile (z)	2.89
36	9	5% KM Percentile (z)	3.168	99% KM Percentile (z)	3.69
37		95% KM USL	4.134	()	
38					
39	DL/2 Substitution Background Statistics Assuming Normal Distribution				
40		Mean	1.897	SD	0.793
41	95%	6 UTL95% Coverage	3.555	95% UPL (t)	3.245
42		90% Percentile (z)	2.913	95% Percentile (z)	3.201
43		99% Percentile (z)	3.742	95% USL	4.202
44	DL/2 is not a recommended method. DL/2 provided for comparisons and historical reasons				
45					
46	Note: The use of USL to estimate a BTV is recommended only when the data set represents a background				
47	data set free of outliers and consists of observations collected from clean unimpacted locations.				
48	The use of USL tends to provide a balance between false positives and false negatives provided the data				
49	represents a background data set and when many onsite observations need to be compared with the BTV.				
50					